

## A LIST OF LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY JOHN B. HENDERSON.

In the early part of March last I spent a week upon a plantation near Yemassee, Beaufort Co., South Carolina, the greater part of my time being spent in snail hunting. Beaufort is a low-lying county within the Atlantic coastal plain. Its features are of three distinct sorts: a sandy, dry-pine area, the "knolls" of live oak with rather dense deciduous vegetation, and the swamp lands. The swamps are extensive, often containing forests of cypress and rank growths of aquatic vegetation. In places these swamps are drained and converted into rice fields, the latter furnishing excellent stations for fresh-water mollusca. The pine lands harbor a scant molluscan fauna. The great majority of land shells are to be found only in and about the edges of the deciduous forests. In the depths of the swamps I found almost nothing, the fresh-water species seeming to prefer more open and smaller bodies of water—particularly the little ditches which drain the rice fields.

The prevailing *Polygyra* is *hopetonensis*, a typical coastal plain species, as it ranges along the Atlantic border from Norfolk to St. Augustine. It obviously belongs to the *fallax-tridentata* series and I think is a descendant of the former, which, having migrated into the lowlands of the coast, has been modified by its new environment. The species has become well enough marked to separate it readily from the upland *fallax*. It admits, however, of several local races which may some day be christened with varietal names. The extreme forms are *hopetonensis obsoleta* Pils. of Newbern and Wilmington, N. Car., a large form entirely without teeth upon the outer lip, and a Yemassee race which is very small and with strongly developed denticles.

I was surprised to find *Euglandina truncata* an abundant species so far north. The Yemassee specimens are large, stout fellows of very brilliant pink, rather darker than typical Florida specimens.

The following is a complete list of my catch, though it cannot be faunally complete. The entire absence of *Amnicolids*, *Unionidæ*, *Viviparidæ* and of *Ancylus* is rather striking. I owe many thanks to Dr. Pilsbry for his critical identification of my shells:

*Polygyra thyroides* Say.

*Polygyra hopetonensis* Strebel.

- Polygyra postelliana* Bland.  
*Polygyra pustuloides* Bland.  
*Euglandina truncata* Gmel.  
*Circinaria concava* Say.  
*Gastrodonta cerinoidea* Anth.  
*Zonitoides arborea* Say.  
*Zonitoides minuscula* Binn.  
*Vitrea indentata* Say.  
*Helicodiscus parallelus* Say.  
*Euconulus chersinus* Say.  
*Bifidaria contracta* Say.  
*Bifidaria procera* Gld.  
*Succinea campestris unicolor* Tryon.  
*Succinea aurea* Lea.  
*Planorbis parvus* Say.  
*Planorbis tumidus* Pfr.  
*Physa cubensis* Pfr.  
*Physa heterostropha* Say.  
*Lymnaea columella* Say.  
*Sphaerium partumeium* Say.  
*Pisidium* sp.

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**SOME NEW EOCENE FOSSILS FROM ALABAMA.**

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

The shells described below are all in the cabinet of the writer, and are believed to be new. They are mostly small species or else very rare, and represented by very few or single specimens.

*TEREBRATULINA BRUNDIDGENSIS* n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell medium, narrower than high, radial threads very strong in the young shell becoming finer in the older, and in the oldest forms appearing as very fine lines only. A central, raised rib doubled shows on the ventral valve, replaced with a depression between two ribs on dorsal valve; foramen oblong. Longest diameter 14 mm., width 11 mm. Smallest form figured is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and 7 mm.

Locality: Eocene of Brundidge, Ala.

Remarks: This species occurs in a stratum of white limestone which was exposed in a large well close to the R. R. station. This well was dug for water for a supply for the engines, but when the